FBIS DAILY REPORT

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OAU LIBERATION COMMITTEE RECOMMENDS MPAIAC RECOGNITION

PA2403S4Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0218 GMT 24 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Dar es Salaam, 23 Jun (AFP)--The OAU Liberation Committee recommended here the recognition of the Movement for the Self-Determination and Independence of the Canary Archipelago [MPAIAC], it was learned in the corridors of the building where the committee is meeting.

The proposal was adopted during the closing session of the meeting which started on Monday in the capital of Tanzania.

During the debates, Domingo da Costa, a MPAIAC representative in charge of international affairs, defended the claim that the Canary Archipelago is part of the African Continent.

The proposal must be now submitted to the next council of OAU ministers which will meet in Khartoum next month.

OAU CONDEMNS PAN-AFRICAN FORCE PROPOSAL

LD241408Y Dar es Salaam in English to East Africa 1000 GMT 24 Jun 78 LD/EA

[Text] Dar es Salaam--The organization of African Unity has condemned Western military intervention in Africa. The organization's Liberation Committee said the continent should be allowed to solve its own problems. The 21-member committee, meeting in Dar es Salaam, deplored the proposal to set up a pan-African force in the continent with the help of certain non-African powers. The statement issued yesterday by the committee condemned the new role of the imperialists, their lackeys and their mercenaries in Africa. The statement also condemned the internal settlement in Rhodesia and the OAU has vowed to give its total support to the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front. The Liberation Committee said the Patriotic Front, which is leading a liberation war against a white minority regime, was the sole authentic representative of the Zimbabwe people. The committee referred to the three black leaders in Salisbury's bogus administration as being unrepresentative and an integral part of the illegal regime.

ETHIOPIAN-SUDANESE AD-HOC MEDIATION COMMITTEE ENDS MEETING

LD232204Y Addis Ababa Domestic Service in English 1015 GMT 23 Jun 78 LD/EA

[Text] The Ethiopian-Sudanese ad-hoc mediation commission has ended its meeting in Dar es Salaam with a call on both countries to adhere strictly to the Freetown agreement of last December on the normalization of relations between them. The call was made following lengthy consultations among members of the commission after they heard the statements of the heads of the delegations of the two countries. The commission also laid emphasis on the convocation of the Ethiopian-Sudanese joint ministerial consultative committee. The commission said an early summit meeting between the heads of state of Ethiopia and Sudan would considerably enhance the early and speedy implementation of the Freetown recommendations. It was noted that President Siaka Stevens of Sierra Leone, chairman of the nine-member OAU Ethiopian-Sudanese mediation commission, had already proposed invitations [as received] to the two heads of state in their endeavor to normalize relations between the two countries.

Maj Dawit Wolde-Giorgis, leader of the Ethiopian delegation, agreed to the decision in a spirit of cooperation with the commission, but made it clear that the Freetown agreement was not fully practiced. Major Dawit told members of the commission that his delegation came to Dar es Salaam to review the implication of the Freetown accord, but was surprised to witness a movement away from that spirit. He said the Freetown accord did not make cessation of hostile propaganda from Sudan against Ethiopia conditional upon the solution of the problem in Ethiopia's northern administrative region in a fashion acceptable to the Sudan [as heard]. Major Dawit referred particularly to the propaganda broadcast by sucessionists and anti-Ethiopian elements from the Sudanese capital, using the official broadcast media of the Government of the Sudan. He said that the commission has failed to reinforce the Freetown recommendations in that it seems to avoid responsibility by attempting to suggest the necessity for a summit.

ZAIRE, BURUNDI, RWANDA ADOPT STRATEGY AGAINST CHOLERA

LD260204Y Kinshasa AZAP in French 1530 GMT 25 Jun 78 LD/EA

[Summary] Kinshasa, AZAP--Zaire State Commissioner for Health Tshibangu returned to Kinshasa today from Bujumbura, where he took part in a meeting of health ministers from Burundi, Rwanda and Zaire.

During the meeting, the delegations adopted a common strategy in the fight against the cholera epidemic in Kivu region and in the two neighboring countries. Tshibangu has also visited Uvira hospital and the isolation center for cholera patients.

ETHIOPIA

MENGISTU COMMENTS ON REFUGEE, 'PAN-AFRICAN FORCE' ISSUES

LD232356Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1920 GMT 23 Jun 78 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Addis Ababa, June 23 (APS)--Colonel Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Ethiopia, has stated in a document published here that international reaction and the racist regimes, which provoke fratricide wars, must assume full responsibility for African refugees.

The document said all independent states of Africa must extend assistance to the refugees from the south of the continent who had been victims of racist repression and exploitation.

The document also condemned the imperialist plot to set up "inter-African forces" as a "monstrous plan" for dividing the continent, and called on African countries to join efforts in order to prevent these "criminal plans."

SEMINAR ON ERITREA CONTINUES IN ADDIS ABABA

Eritrean Administrators Speak

LD232058Y Addis Ababa in English to Neighboring Countries 1520 GMT 23 Jun 78 LD/EA

[Text] A seminar on the situation in Eritrea went into its 6th day today at the Addis Ababa City Hall. Since Friday, 16 June, the external service of "Voice of Revolutionary Ethiopia" has been covering this extremely informative and timely educational gathering, and tonight we present the highlights of today's two presentations.

This morning, the chief administrator of Eritrea region, Col Fikru Wolde Tensai, gave a 1 and 1/2 hour presentation to the packed hall on the problems in the region, the administrative situation and the measures that have been taken to solve the Eritrean problem. The report follows:

The chief administrator of Eritrea region, Col Fikru Wolde Tensai, blamed the secessionists for the myriad problems in the area. He divided his presentation into three parts: First, the problems faced by the people in the region; second, the political and military steps taken to solve the problems and, third, the administrative situation and the efforts to politically organize the people of Eritrea region.

The chief administrator reminded the audience that roads and major arteries prior to 1975 had been functionally useful in Eritrea. Goods from the cities were able to reach the countryside and grain was transported to urban centres, like Asmara, with no real difficulties. After 1974/1975, that is when Ethiopia was going through revolution, the secessionists did all in their power to paralyze the region by closing all transportation arteries, thereby leading the people to the sad state of affairs that exists today.

Colonel Fikru then--in detail--provided the audience with a picture of the situation that saddened and angered all those present. He spoke of the closure of the Asamra-Massawa highway in October 1977, which directly resulted in immediate shortages in Asmara in vital materials such as fuel, gas and petrol. He spelt out the meaning of this--that is: no buses, no taxis, no factories. No (?manufacturing) establishments can move or produce without fuel. Even electrical installations need fuel to generate activity. The closure of other arteries also meant that no grain could reach a city of hundreds of thousands of people. Not only that, but wood and charcoal were also blocked from entering the city--a situation that, he concluded, introduced the people to harsh conditions indeed.

Colonel Fikru blamed secessionists for (?introducing) the young to ignore education through schools and to wander about aimlessly in the bush, for disrupting public transport and health, for using fifth columns to sabotage factories--all in the aim of creating an intolerable climate that would be conducive to getting the local population on their side.

It was at this stage that the chief administrator hailed the patriotic and progressive individuals who have defied the secessionists by openly supporting the unity of Ethiopia and the need to defend the revolutionary gains.

Colonel Fikru then outlined government efforts to reduce the sufferings of the population. He said that fuel is now being transported by air to Asmara to get the essential factories to open again and the price of gas to the ordinary people has not been raised even though air freight is often expensive. He spoke of the grain airlift to the city and declared that the most needy had received the first batch free of charge, while the remainder is sold along with sugar and other commodities to those that have some means of paying for it. He did not deny, however, that the amounts were still low but noted that this was much better than total loss.

The chief administrator said that salaries were being paid to workers who had been idle for months and the government has given long-term loans to truck owners whose trucks had been destroyed by the separatist campaign. He took the opportunity to praise the broad masses of Asmara, the lower Kunama and Afar nationalities for their steadfastness in revolution and defiance of the secessionist groups.

Noting that two choices existed to solve the Eritrean problem, Colonel Fikru declared that the peaceful political solution and effort has been exhausted and the remaining choice is the liberation of Eritrea by the broad masses of Ethiopia. The peaceful method chosen so far, he added, had been pursued considering the possibility of innocent people dying in the crossfire. From now on, he affirmed, it is important to teach the secessionists a lesson they will never forget.

To this end, he commended the relative measures taken by cadres to politicize, organize and arm the population along socialist principles. The administration in Eritrea, he concluded will (?reach) its future plans and goals when genuine peace is restored on the grave of the antiunity, antirevolutionary elements now plaguing the people.

The second speaker this morning at city hall was the chief of the Special Commission for Eritrean Affairs that has been operating since its setup on 16 May 1978. The representative, Major Belete, spoke for the second 90-minute segment of this morning's program. Here is our report:

After briefly going through a short history of the conflict in the region from the days of the imperialist-imposed federation, Major Belete called the nine-point peace plan, declared by the Ethiopian Government just over 2 years ago, the significant step that could have opened the way for a peaceful resolution of the Eritrean problem. It was hoped, he added, particularly by the people of the region, that the strife would end in the immediate future. This was seen in the broad support of the nine-point peace plan and the slogans carried and aired at the time.

After the commission was set up, he continued, peace councils were formed in order to contact and dissuade the separatist groupings, particularly those who could profess to be free of imperialist and reactionary, Arab control. As it so happened, he added, this was to no avail.

He mentioned the three significant clauses of the peace plan: the first, concerning refugees abroad who were invited to return; the second, pertaining to those who lost property, education and employment; and the third, the clause that considered the freeing of prisoners and reduction of sentences for those given the death sentence or life imprisonment.

These three clauses, the commissioner disclosed, were the basis of the existence of the commission which immediately went to work by creating three sections: one dealing with political matters and public relations, which would set up contact with foreign governments and international organizations dealing with refugees; the second dealing with economic and social affairs, and this, Major Belete disclosed, looks at the educational, social, health, agricultural and employment needs of the population; the third, named administration and finance, does exactly what its name implies. These sections and the whole commission, in fact, were set in motion by the May 1976 declaration in the spirit of good faith and genuine revolutionary fervor.

Major Belete observed that this call was immediately and deliberately misunderstood by the secessionists, who did everything in their power to label it as a "deceptive policy"--one which is suicidal and anti-Marxist.

Despite this response, the commission went on to do the following: It contacted government administrators, peoples organizations, the 107 kebeles in Asmara and the peoples in Keren, Esenei, Agordat, Barentu, Adi Khaih, Massawa and Assab. Politicization and agitation was initially carried out. It assisted all returning refugees and put out a booklet in mid-1977. It put children in schools and gave them nutritional support. It set up cottage industries in Agordat and Keren, gave farming implements to farmers in the Asmara region, politicized returnees from the bush in shelters and gave them work or education.

That commission also dealt in grain [as heard] to 97,000 people in Asmara, and, as far as prisoners are concerned, has reported to the Provisional Military Administrative Council on the situation.

These efforts, while small, Major Belete said, were not [word indistinct] due to the refusal and blind reactionary stands taken by the secessionists. The 25,000 refugees that could have been rehabilitated in the first 4 months alone were hindered from returning.

The commission's plans to open up offices in Khartoum, Qadarif Kassala and Port Sudan were thwarted and the cottage industries set up in western Eritrea were destroyed.

In conclusion, the commissioner stated that despite all this, the commission is going ahead with its limited work and will continue to do so in the future.

Discussions Held on ELF,EPLF

LD242308Y Addis Ababa in English to Neighboring Countries 1520 GMT 24 Jun 78 LD/EA

[Text] The city hall theater was full once again today as the seminar on the current situation in Eritrea went into its 7th day.

The first surprise this morning was the announcement that the guest speakers will be former members of one or the other Eritrean secessionists, the so-called Eritrean Liberation Front [ELF] and the Eritrean People's Liberation Front [EPLF]--first-hand information of conditions in the area, given by people who just a short time ago were fighting against revolutionary Ethiopia.

Of the six speakers one was a woman, one was a first-year university student and the youngest speaker was an 11-year-old fourth grader. Three of them had been with the ELF; the other three with the EPLF, and two had been with both.

Altogether the audience this morning was given a rare and unforgettable treat: an open forum where questions were drawn, answers were given about the situation within the so-called liberation front.

The first speaker was an 11th grade student from Asmara, who had been with the ELF for just under 4 years. Speaking in Tigrigna with the use of a translator, the young man spoke of his first days in the bush where he quickly realized the importance the ELF attaches to the Arabic language and the undemocratic structure of the group. Soon he found himself sympathizing with a group within the ELF known as the Democratic Front but given a derogatory name, Falul, by the old guard. Falul is translated to mean anarchist. He was soon able to witness the bloodshed within the group as the more democratic elements were systematically eliminated by the chauvinists, such as the movement. This, he said, led him to flee the ELF, whereupon he approached the EPLF, which promptly imprisoned him for 6 months along with the splinter group from EPLF known as Menka, or night bird.

He found the EPLF to be provocative and deceptive as the ELF and decided to make a run for it towards the Ethiopian forces, who welcomed him by into the revolutionary (?homeland). Asked about why he had originally decided to join the secessionists, he replied that it was due to his low political consciousness.

The second speaker also hailed from Asmara, where he had been studying in the 12th grade. He started out by saying that as political consciousness is not found to the large extent in the Third World, so he had also been duped by the propaganda of the secessionist groups. He spoke about the anti-Christian, anti-highlander attitude to the ELF, the group he found himself attached to. He outlined ELF atrocities committed upon the Kunama peoples of the Barentu region who had earlier been pitted against the Beni Amir by British colonialists.

He also found the ELF to be antiyouth with widespread repression of the younger elements, who in 1977 had tried to make the leadership see some sense. This type of repression led to the former members coming back to the society, leaving their country or joining the other, the EPLF. He found himself continually under suspicion, unguarded and finally he decided to return to normal life by giving himself up at Mekele in Tegre region.

The second speaker was asked about the countries that supported the ELF. He said that the Ba'th party of Iraq led the list by providing military advisers and medical personnel as well as funds, while Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Egypt, Somalia, Syria and most Arab [nations] give varying degrees of support.

The third speaker had been a first-year university student, who joined the EPLF for a period of a year. This young man, it was said, had participated in battles against the Ethiopian forces at Massawa, Dongolo and Adi Keih just a few months ago.

He was one of the few that tried to analyze the differences in points of confluence [as received] of both groups before deciding to join any of them. Leaving Addis Ababa to see relatives in Asmara, he soon found himself in the countryside, where he found it necessary, due to his interest, to join the EPLF. He told the audience that the political training given in EPLF camps was nothing more than the history of the group and the often distorted history of Eritrea region. He said there was no Marxist-Leninist ideological training there at all. He found 98 percent of the members there highly ignorant of progressive thoughts which could have enabled them to analyze the objective reality around them. Well, with 75 percent of the members drawn from the oppressed classes with no opportunity to read and write, he added, this was not surprising. He said the people fighting against the Ethiopian revolution from within the EPLF are totally deceived.

They think that they are struggling for freedom when, in effect, they are unknowingly acting against the interests of freedom. He found the EPLF the most cunning and dangerous movement because of its ability to hide its true colors. To Europeans it is anti-socialist; to the Arabs it is Arabist. And when addressing the members, the leaders speak of their Marxist principles.

Finding himself totally disillusioned with the EPLF, the young [man] slipped back into Asmara, where he gave himself up. He noted that he was very heartened by the fact that the revolutionary forces are making great efforts today to be one with the people in areas that they control, and concluded by saying that what the EPLF needs is to be taught a military lesson of defeat.

Right after the third speaker, the audience was excited to see before them a boy of just 11 years who had been recruited as a spy in Asmara by the EPLF. Speaking bashfully, he recounted how he was spotted and left the city, later to return after seeing atrocities that shocked the living daylights out of him.

A young woman, probably in her early twenties, was the next speaker who attracted attention. She had been imprisoned by the EPLF upon suspicion that she had been a spy for the Ethiopian Government. In detail, she outlined the rule of fear and (?distress) within the EPLF ranks, leading her to receive favorably the revolutionary leaflets that had been scattered by the air force and finally resulting in her giving herself up at Adi Keih.

The sixth and last speaker, a young man with amusing city manners, shocked the audience by stating his profession a few years ago, as an ELF operative in Addis Ababa itself. He had been in both movements, we learned later. My duty in Addis Ababa, he disclosed, was to smear the EPLF in the university community, at the same time while pushing for wider acceptance of the ELF. This, he said, was during the last days of the pseudo-bourgeois Haile Selassie regime. After the eruption of the popular revolution, he was under the spell of the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Party [EPRP] and when he decided to fight for secession, joined EPLF, where he argued and questioned policy until his return to normal life in 1978.

He gave a vivid account of the battle for Adi Keih where he observed the ferocious battle attacks by the people's militia--much to his surprise, because of the unfounded scorn that was the hallmark by which the EPLF regarded the militia.

Describing the EPLF as an antipeople, antidemocratic group, the speaker went into depth in explaining the myriad contacts and relations between the EPLF, the Tegre People's Liberation Front in Tegre and the EPRP--all locked in struggle against the revolutionary forces of Ethiopia.

All in all, the speakers had similar experiences and some sorts were commonly expressed. The audience was able to see that the EPLF, despite its propaganda, is the farthest thing from a Marxist movement. The links between the secessionists and the EPRP were also made clearer.

Finally, all the returnees were one in thanking the special Eritrea Commission for its generous assistance and reception upon their return to normal life.

Tomorrow, being Sunday and the day when the country will observe the first anniversary of the forming of their people's militia, the seminar will take a break until Monday and an explanation of the current political, and military situation would be given. So till Monday night, goodbye from city hall.

KENYA

OFFICIAL SAYS PAN-AFRICAN FORCE SHOULD DECOLONIZE AFRICA

LD242040Y Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 24 Jun 78 LD/EA

[Text] An assistant minister of foreign affairs, Mr Peter Muigai Kenyatta, said today that if a pan-African military force is formed, it is to be used for the decolonization of southern Africa. Mr Muigai was addressing newsmen in Nairobi on arrival from Dar es Salaam where he attended the ordinary session of the OAU Liberation Committee.

The assistant minister said that the matters discussed at the meeting included the formation of the proposed pan-African force and the liberation struggle in southern Africa. Hailing the understanding displayed by the delegates to the meeting, Mr Muigai said he was confident about the freedom fighter campaign in southern Africa, achieving the desired goals. Mr Muigai headed the Kenya delegation to the Dar es Salaam meeting, which ended last night.

SOMALIA

DANAB ACCUSES ETHIOPIANS OF TERRORISM, CLAIMS VICTORIES

LD251526Y Mogadiscio Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 25 Jun 78 LD/EA

[Text] The soldiers of the unholy alliance who are supporting the black Abyssinian colonialists, have recently embarked on barbaric steps by terrorizing and frustrating the innocent people who live along the railway line, which was recently attacked by the Somali freedom fighters.

These troops of the unholy alliance terrorized the people living in the villages, especially those who live between the towns of Lasarat and Ayslia, where they killed old people, women and children.

This report which is published in this mornings' DANAB, the official mouthpiece of the Western Somali Liberation Front [SALF], that these savage measures by the allied forces are retaliatory actions. Since they are always defeated by the Western Somali Liberation Front freedom fighters in every encounter, they are not taking revenge against the innocent civilian population. The report adds that the Western Somali Liberation Front freedom fighters, on the 20th of this month, destroyed two vehicles of the enemy troops on the road to [word indistinct] in the region of [word indistinct]. They also captured 125 machine guns, 250 AK guns and 12 antitank missiles. The DANAB report also says that the SALF freedom fighters killed 136 enemy troops on the 22d of this month. The fighting took place near Moyale when the allied troops launched a ground and air attack against the freedom fighters. The Abo freedom fighters inflicted irreparable losses on the enemy. They destroyed weapons, trucks and much other material.

DANAB goes on to say that the Somali freedom fighters killed 193 allied soldiers on the 24th of this month. The rest ran away from their bases, about 40 miles from Bare, which is in El Kerf region. [as heard]

TANZANIA

ENVOY CALLS ON WEST NOT TO INTERFERE IN AFRICA

LD242210Y Dar es Salaam in English to East Africa 1600 GMT 24 Jun 78 LD/EA

[Text] Washington--Tanzania has reiterated its call on Western nations not to interfere into African affairs. Tanzania's ambassador to the United States, Ndugu Bomani, told an informal luncheon of top executives in Washington that Western powers have no right to decide for any particular African country which political ideology it should pursue. He said the West was insulting the Africans by impressing upon them that they were incapable of determining for themselves what is good for them. The aides who attended the luncheon included those serving in the White House, the State Department, the National Security Council, the Department of Commerce and the Department of Energy.

Ndugu Bomani warned that there should be no confusion between the human rights issue and the struggle against communism in Africa. He said for Africa, the immediate danger is colonialism and racial discrimination and not communism.

UGANDA

BUDGET SURPLUS EXISTS FOR FIRST TIME IN RECENT YEARS

LD242122Y Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 24 Jun 78 LD/EA

[Excerpt] The budget was presented this afternoon by the minister of finance, announcing a removal of 10 percent from the sales tax on animal feed, agricultural implements, (?pesticides), sprayers [few words indistinct] materials to boost the country's agricultural industry which are the backbone of the nation's economy.

The minister, who read the speech in the presence of Life President Amin at the Uganda International Conference Center, received a standing ovation when he reported that for the first time in recent years, the whole budget is in surplus.

ZAIRE

MOBUTU RETURNS HOME AFTER MEETING GABON'S BONGO

LD232150Y Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 23 Jun 78 LD/EA

[Summary] President Mobutu returned to Kinshasa today after a brief visit to Gabon in response to a personal message from President Bongo.

The heads of state met in Libreville where they had long and fruitful consultations on bilateral problems and the strengthening of relations. They also discussed African problems.

President Bongo sent a message of encouragement to the Zairian people, telling them not to lose confidence in their leaders because of what happened in Shaba.

MOBUTU CLAIMS TO HAVE CUBAN PRISONERS

WA231835Y London REUTER in English 1124 GMT 23 Jun 78 WA

[Text] Libreville, Gabon, 23 June--Zaire's President Mobutu Sese Seko said last night his country is holding Cuban prisoners--and invited Gabonese journalists to go to Kinshasa to see them.

Interviewed on Gabonese television, President Mobutu said it was clear that Cubans were involved in the invasion by rebel forces of Zaire's Shaba Province in May.

President Mobutu was conferring with Gabonese President Omar Bongo today before returning to Zaire.

The Zairean leader said the Cuban prisoners included a man who was described as a corporal but has in reality a political commisar with the Cuban Armed Forces.

The president added that officers from two unnamed north African countries had also taken part in the Shaba fighting on the side of the rebels.

Cuban Premier Fidel Castro has denied that his forces were involved in the Shaba invasion. He said Cuba tried to prevent former Katangese gendarmes from attacking the copper-rich province.

Gabonese officials said the purpose of President Mobutu's visit to Libreville is to seek logical support for his country.

MOBUTU ANNOUNCES GENERAL AMNESTY, LIFTS STATE OF ALERT

LD241520Y Kinshasa AZAP in French 1110 GMT 24 Jun 78 LD/EA

[Text] Kinshasa--A decree-law on a general amnesty will immediately submitted to the Legislative Assembly, Citizen Mobutu Sese Seko, president founder of the Popular Movement of the Revolution [MPR] and president of the republic, announced today at a people's rally he held at the fishing township of Nsele, on the occasion of Fishing Day.

As soon as the decree-law has been adopted by the Legislative Assembly, he went on to say, the OAU and the UN High Commission for Refugees will be contacted so that they can supervise the repatriation of Zairian exiles to their country. These two organizations will draw up lists of refugees who want to return home under the terms of this measure, whereas others will have to be removed to a distance of at least 150 km from the border, as laid down by the conference of central and east African heads of state.

Recalling the numerous pardons and amnesties granted since 1966, the head of state said that he has always acted as family head and father: It is in this way that [words indistinct] claimed at one point to be fighting. He supported this statement by giving the examples of Kamitatu, Gbenye, Losembe (formerly Cardoso) and others. (?Seen in the light of these examples), the guide reaffirmed forcefully that there are no political conflicts in Zaire.

"Every time a political problem appears, I solve it at once." The head of state also denied the existence of a Luanda problem in Zaire before going on to say that the country, with its 254 tribes, is beset rather by economic and social difficulties.

The situation of the former Katangese gendarmes, armed by the Russians, Cubans, East Germans and Angolans is (not Zaire's concern). Zaire's real problem is that of the presence of Zairian refugees in Sudan, Tanzania, Burundi, Uganda and Angola.

In the same context, the guide brought up the presence in Belgium of Zairian students who claim allegiance to all the "progressive ideologies." Once their grants are taken from them they are merely wild young men who have failed in their studies and say they are opposed to the Mobutu regime, while not even a single member of their families support them.

On the recent aggression in southwest Shaba, Guide Mobutu Sese Seko reiterated that the rebel incursion into this part of the country was carried out by 4,000 rebels in the attack on Kolwezi subregion and 2,000 more in Mutshatsha town. In this regard, he stressed that the incursion was possible only because it was made across the border with Zambia, despite assurances by the Zambian head of state that his territory was not being used by the rebels. The president of the republic was also quick to point out the various missions to the Zambian head of state made by Zaire's roving ambassador. He also pointed out that useful steps have been taken since the "80 days war" to crush any attempt at an incursion across the Angolan border, which is nearly 2,500 km long.

Returning to Zaire's image, which has suffered from a foreign smear campaign, the head of state once paid homage to the army elements, who surpassed themselves in the Shaba aggression. He described as false the gratuitous claims by Zaire's enemies that Zairian troops behaved badly during the recapture of Kolwezi. Fortunately for us, he emphasized, cartridge cases found on the victims' bodies exonerate our troops.

On the same subject, he recalled the role of the 311 Zairian Parachute Battalion in the recapture of Kolwezi airport and of the Zairian Air Force during the drop on the area by French paratroops, pointing out that in this operation the French paratroops used four "Hercules" C-130 planes, whose crews were entirely Zairian.

Still on the same subject, Guide Mobutu Sese Seko referred to the part played by the Zairian Red Cross at the time: the contribution of the Executive Council and the women of Kinshasa, who made available to the population of southwest Shaba the sum of 5 million zaires and 45 thousand zaires respectively; and that of other strata of the nation in food and drugs.

Speaking on the smear campaign mounted against our country by the foreign press, the president founder of the MPR contrasted it with the scandals that shook the big industrial countries, such as the Lockheed, ITT and Boeing affairs, where top officials took bribes. On arrangements made by the Executive Council, in cooperation with certain foreign countries in certain state services for the implementation of the Mobutu Plan, the president of the republic inveighed against the idea [words indistinct] putting these services under foreign supervision. "This is a poisonous campaign which would cause divisions and create confusion between the leader and his people," he remarked. The president went on to denounce the uncivil behavior of certain elements of the forces of law and orde toward the civilian population in the capital. The head of state stressed the role in society of the latter before announcing his decision to end the state of alert in the army, since peace has now returned to Shaba. The guide's decision was hailed by thunderous applause from the crowd. At the same time he warned the Zairian population to maintain vigilance at all times. Previously, outlining the cause of Zaire's present difficulties, the president founder of the MPR said that Zaire's misfortune stems from the fact that in 1973 Zairization coincided with the world crisis. There were also numerous disruptions along Zaire's export routes. The head of state recalled the closure of the Benguela railroad and Beira port to Zaire's exports and to the many obstacles on routes leading to the ports of Mombasa and Dar es Salaam. The president founder of the MPR also recalled Zaire's efforts to pay its creditors, notably when Gecamines was set up to replace the former "Union Minere."

PRC DEFENSE VICE MINISTER ARRIVES IN KINSHASA

LD242004Y Kinshasa AZAP in French 1708 GMT 24 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Kinshasa, AZAP 65--A high-ranking 11-man Chinese delegation, led by MP Chih Hao-tien, deputy chief of the General Staff of the People's Liberation Army and vice minister for national defense, arrived in Kinshasa this afternoon on an official visit to Zaire which will last about 1 week. The Chinese delegation, which has been on an European and African trip since the beginning of this month, arrived here from Brazzaville, in the People's Republic of the Congo. On its arrival at Beach Ngobila, the delegation was welcomed by Brig Eluki Monga Aundu, secretary of state for national defense, and by Mr Kung Ta-fei, Chinese ambassador to Zaire. The head of the delegation said he was very happy to be in Zaire when this country has just won an overwhelming victory over evil forces and which is celebrating "Fish Day," which has great significance for the Zairian people. Mr Chih Hao-tien expressed the sentiments of friendship and admiration which the Chinese people nurture for the Zairian people and reaffirmed China's wish to see African peoples free and enjoying their self-determination. In his turn, Brigadier Eluki, secretary of state for national defense, on behalf of Citizen Mobutu Sese Seko, president-founder of the Popular Movement for the Revolution and president of the republic, warmly welcomed the delegation and recalled China's moral and material support to Zaire during the latest events in Shaba.

GUINEA

PRESIDENT TOURE RETURNS FROM MIDEAST TOUR

PA2413300Y Paris AFP in English 0415 GMT 24 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Dakar, [as received] Jun 24 (AFP)--Guinean President Ahmed Sekou Toure returned here yesterday after a Mideast tour which took him to Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar and Egypt, according to Conakry Radio, heard here.

IVORY COAST

FOREIGN AFFAIRS MINISTER SIMEON AKE VISITS ROMANIA

For Bucharest AGERPRES and Domestic Service coverage of the official visit of Simeon Ake, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Ivory Coast, to Romania, see the Romania section of the 26 June and subsequent issues of the Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

SENEGAL

DAKAR HOSTS FRENCH AMBASSADORS' CONFERENCE; AFRICA POLICY VIEWED

PA2312400Y Paris AFP in English 1200 GMT 23 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Dakar, June 23 (AFP)--France's growing interest in English-and Portuguese-speaking Africa was among the new approaches discussed at a conference here this week of French ambassadors to West African countries, state secretary at the French Foreign Ministry, Olivier Stirn, told AFP yesterday.

Other new aspects of French African policy discussed were the North-South dialogue, the growing importance to Africa of the European Economic Community and the French stand on South Africa, notably opposition to apartheid, support for Namibian independence and a ban on arms shipments to South Africa.

The ambassadors exchanged views on such main topics as foreign aid, the reaction of African public opinion to French intervention and the Soviet and Cuban presence on the continent and its consequences. France did not want Africa to be divided into two blocs, Mr Stirn said, stressing that France had cooperated with socialist and non-aligned states in the past and would continue to do so. Reports from heads of mission in Angola, Congo, Benin, Guinea and Mali enabled the conference to make a more accurate assessment of Soviet and Cuban presence, which is "stable" in such countries as Mali, "receding somewhat" in others such as Guinea and "making some headway" in still others such as Congo, Mr Stirn said. Mr. Stirn maintained African public opinion had on the whole accepted French policy. The state secretary said that for the first time this year French ambassadors to Africa were meeting in two separate conferences, according to region, instead of one. This week's meeting brought together 21 heads of mission, from Dakar to Luanda. A second conference will bring together, in Mauritius, heads of mission from the rest of sub-Saharan Africa before the end of the year. In his statement to AFP, Mr. Stirn confirmed that French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing planned to make an official visit to Guinea at the end of this year.

ANGOLA

HEALTH, NAVIGATION, GEOLOGY COOPERATION ACCORD SIGNED WITH GDR

LD260216Y Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 24 Jun 78 LD/EA

[Summary] Prime Minister Lopo do Nascimento this morning received the GDR delegation led by Wolfgang Rauchfuss [GDR minister of material management] which took part in the second session of the intergovernmental joint commission.

The proceedings of the commission culminated yesterday in the signing of a cooperation agreement between the two countries in the fields of health, navigation, geology and culture.

COMMUNIQUE ON BILATERAL TRADE ISSUED WITH CUBA

FL231820Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 23 Jun 78 FL

[Text] Luanda--The Cuban and Angolan foreign trade delegations have stated that their recently concluded talks were held in accordance with the internationalist principles which guide relations between the two governments. This is expressed in a joint communique issued at the end of a week of talks between the Cuban governmental delegation headed by Vice Foreign Trade Minister Ricardo Cabrizas Ruiz and the Angolan Foreign Trade Minister Roberto de Almeida.

The document states that the parties have satisfactorily confirmed that bilateral trade is now a reality, although it has yet to reach the desired level in accordance to the potential of Cuba or that of each economy [as heard].

It states that the two delegations decided to study, in as short a time as possible, new ways to increase the work and trade activities of each country and, in particular, to proceed with a study of the feasibility of signing a trade agreement between Cuba and Angola.

The communique states that both parties should take the appropriate measures to diversify bilateral trade, along with studying forms of cooperation in establishing trade with third countries.

The study of the assistance provided by Cuban technicians to the Angolan state foreign trade structure was considered to be advantageous and it was decided to reinforce and extend this type of cooperation.

The Cuban and Angolan delegations also studied the measures needed to assure the rapid training of Angolan cadres and the formation of structures to facilitate the establishment of a state monopoly in foreign trade in that African country.

Vice Minister Cabrizas Ruiz has met with Angolan National Bank Governor (Victor de Carvalho) to conclude the program of meetings and talks which was established for his stay in the People's Republic of Angola.

MOZAMBIQUE

MAPUTO REPORTS RHODESIAN TROOP INCURSION 22 JUNE

LD231958Y Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 23 Jun 78 LD/EA

[Text] The Popular Forces for the Liberation of Mozambique (FPLM) General Staff issued the following communique tonight:

The troops of the racist Ian Smith regime once again violated the borders of the People's Republic of Mozambique by attacking the experimental farming station at Sussundenga in Manica Province at about 2100 last night, 22 June.

The invaders murdered a Belgian couple, cooperative workers from the FAO temporarily assigned to the Ministry of Agriculture and working at the (?experimental) farm.

They also murdered 17 refugees who were in transit to a refugee camp and captured a group of women and children who were studying at the place.

At the same time the racist army of the British colony of southern Rhodesia attacked the Massengena district in Gaza Province with helicopter-borne troops backed by bombers and helicopters.

The fighting is still going on at this moment.

The defense and security forces, in close cooperation with the peoples militia and the entire population, are resolved to drive the invading enemy out of our territory.

Much enemy equipment has been captured.

It must be stressed that on 19 June our forces heavily attacked the enemy in the (Voga) and Machaila areas, and the Popular Forces for the Liberation of Mozambique forced the racist troops to flee.

We have read you a communique issued in Maputo tonight by the General Staff of the FPLM on a Rhodesian attack against our country.

RHODESIA

MISSIONARIES, FAMILIES REPORTEDLY MASSACRED IN RHODESIA

LD241324Y Johannesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 24 Jun 78 LD

[Excerpt] A Salisbury report says 13 whites--3 missionaries and their families, including a month-old baby--have been massacred by terrorists near the Mozambique border. A military spokesman described the massacres as the worst involving whites in Rhodesian history. He said those killed--3 men, 2 women, 7 girls and a month-old baby--were apparently hacked to death. The spokesman said the killing occurred at the Elim mission in southeastern Rhodesia, about 16 km from Umtali. Elim was a Pentacostal mission with its headquarters in England.

RHODESIA ISSUES DENIAL ON RAID ON MOZAMBIQUE

LD241200Y Johannesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 24 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Rhodesia has strongly denied that its troops, supported by helicopters and jet fighters, entered the Manica Province of Mozambique for a raid last night. A spokesman for combined operations headquarters in Salisbury, reacting to a statement issued in Maputo, said the allegation was completely unfounded. The Maputo statement alleged that 17 refugees and 2 Belgians were killed in a Rhodesian raid on an agricultural station.

SMITH DETERMINATION ON INTERNAL SETTLEMENT STRENGTHENED

LD260923Y London DAILY EXPRESS in English 26 Jun 78 p 11 LD

[John Ellison 25 June Salisbury interview with Rhodesian Premier Ian Smith: "I blame Britain for not keeping her word"]

[Text] In a bitter comment on the Emmanuel Mission massacre, Premier Ian Smith yesterday challenged the British Government to find any good reason why he should not entertain a dialogue with the Patriotic Front, writes John Ellison.

"The terrorists who commit crimes like this serve the Patriotic Front and are the sort of people the British Government expect me to negotiate with--and even sit down and join at an all party conference.

He made it plain that he now intends to stand squarely behind his trouble-stricken internal settlement plan whatever the cost and warned that the longer agreement was drawn out, the more bloody the war would become--and the more innocent lives would be lost.

Yet in no circumstances would he accept mediation under Anglo-American plan as it stood now.

Mr Smith, plainly worried at the lack of progress in halting the guerrilla war, talked to me in his cabinet office after astonishing scenes in the Salisbury parliament, in which M.P.'s of his own Rhodesian Front Party urged the transitional government to "get off its collective posterior" and achieve more and faster changes.

"I find it difficult to disagree," he said. "It does not look very good. We must make greater progress toward a cease-fire if we are to carry out the election, which is our stated intention.

"If we can't, we've got problems."

"I think the black parties are too busy playing party politics. They have to get their priorities right."

Deceived

The lack of progress had created a mood of "exasperation and despondency" in the Rhodesian people, said Mr Smith.

"And there is disillusionment because they have been deceived by the Free World which, instead of giving us a hand, is trying to pull us down."

He hit out bitterly at Britain and the West for failing to support his internal deal by raising sanctions and taking positive steps to end the war.

That, he said, was the pledge Britain gave him in 1976--after the Kissinger initiative --if he would accept the principle of one-man, one-vote.

"We have done exactly what they asked us to do and made our dramatic decision to accept majority rule, yet still the West are determined to support the Marxist Patriotic Front.

Morale

"But I believe you are under an obligation, having lured us into the position in which we find ourselves.

"We never see the British representatives but they urge us to 'get on and do more.' But when I seek real help from the British and American governments, they still hang back.

"This has exasperated many Rhodesians--many have left, many are saying 'what are we fighting for--simply to hand Rhodesia over to become a state like the ones you see today in Angola and Mozambique.'

"If that's all we're fighting for, thanks very much, then we won't fight."

Mr Smith said the reason he refused to go to an all-party meeting with the Patriotic Front was that he believed this would jeopardise the internal settlement and "people will say what's the use of going on with this, because something else now looks like emerging.

"There would be a sag in morale."

Quit

He is so rigidly convinced that his internal settlement will work. "We will get there eventually, and even Dr Owen says once the exercise reaches its logical conclusion the British Parliament will have no option but to acknowledge us and raise sanctions."

He said he was anxious to quit politics and would retire as soon as the settlement succeeded.

"If I thought my going earlier would help, I would quit now.

"I am not holding things back. I have conceded a lot that I was once opposed to, because I am a pragmatic person.

"But I still do not want standards to fall. That would have the effect of breaking the confidence of the whites."

ZAMBIA

NKOMO: ZAPU NOT BOUND BY AID FROM USSR, CUBA, PRC

LD261023Y Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 23 Jun 78 Part I p 4 LD

[Nils Eric Boesgaard report: "Cuba Helping in Rhodesian Struggle"]

[Text] "There are Cubans among the foreign advisers who are training Zimbabwe's black guerrilla forces," exiled Rhodesian politician Joshua Nkomo said yesterday at a press conference in Copenhagen.

Nkomo is in Denmark as a guest of the Danish Social Democratic Party and is to speak today at the party's midsummer celebration. He has taken the opportunity to meet Foreign Minister K. B. Andersen and to inform the government about the present situation and need for support of ZAPU, the Rhodesian liberation movement.

Joshua Nkomo emphasized that the war waged by his guerrilla forces is not a race war but a fight to liberate the former British Rhodesia colony from a fascist system with both white and black supporters.

Faith in Final Victory Within 1 Year

He expressed his confidence that his forces will take over within 6 to 11 months and that, after that, it will be possible to decide how the country will be run on the basis of "one-man, one-vote." He refused to comment on a statement by the other guerrilla leader, Robert Mugabe, that independent Zimbabwe should be socialist. To a question on what fate lay in store for the country's 260,000 white inhabitants, he answered: "They were born there and have just as much right as the blacks to live there."

Nkomo dismissed outright the so-called internal settlement arrived at after agreement among the three black leaders and the white government under Premier Ian Smith. It will only mean a continuation of the current fascist rule and will be a government without power "since the military, police and judiciary will still be in the hands of the white fascists."

Nkomo refused to give an account of his own plans for the future of Zimbabwe. That must be decided by the people, he said, and he stressed that he did not feel himself bound by the military aid received by the guerrilla forces from a number of communist states, primarily the Soviet Union, China and Cuba. He confirmed that Chinese and Cuban advisers are training certain special cadres for particular tasks but they themselves are not participating directly in the fighting. Part of the training is taking place in Cuba and China, he said.

Nkomo claimed that his and Mugabe's liberation armies are attracting thousands of new recruits every week. He maintained that 95 percent of Rhodesia is "half liberated" and that the head of the internal settlement, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, is only safe in his church in Salisbury and dare not move in the city's black districts for fear of being lynched.

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